

## REMARKS

Claim 1 has been amended to clarify that actual web sites are searched for streaming video files. The results of the search may be displayed to the user as a graphical user interface. In some instances, the keywords used to search the web sites may designate categories by which the representations of the streaming video files are displayed. Compton in view of Hatori does not teach or suggest the same.

Compton's system does two things; archives video segments and distributes video segments. Abstract. Only the archive database 24 is searched in Compton. For example, Compton's staging server 22 maintains and updates the archive database 24. Column 4, lines 30-43. All video segments are archived in the database 24 at or about the time the segments are sent to the web server. *Id.* See also column 3, lines 33-46; column 4, lines 21-32; Figure 7. Compton uses a search engine in conjunction with the archive database. In this way, a user may search the archive for a particular video segment. *Id.* The archive provides the location and web-based links that are *necessary* to access the requested video segment. Column 4, lines 30-42. Thus, in Compton, the search engine only searches the archive. The search engine does not actively search the actual web sites as the archive is updated at the time the video segments are distributed. Stated another way, there is no need to search individual web sites in Compton because all of the information is archived as video segments are processed. Clearly, Compton does not teach searching a plurality of web sites to obtain information regarding video segments.

That a given web site may categorize information does not alter Compton's archival search. For example, Compton distributes compressed video segments. If video segments are entered or removed from an output web site all category pages are updated. Column 7, lines 15-27. Namely, all of the video segments that are input for a given period of time are gathered to generate a category page. Each category page includes all the video segments related to that particular category. Thus, if a user selects a category button from a home page, the user sees the video segments that were distributed to that particular web site and that fall within the selected category. There is no searching of other web sites.

Additionally, it is not inherent in Compton that the search engine performs a search using keywords. To be inherent the thing missing must necessarily result; that the thing may result is not sufficient. Elsewhere in the Office action, the examiner indicates that a keyword search is not inherent to Compton. For example, in the rejection of claim 2, the examiner asserts

“Compton teaches automatically searching for streaming video files includes automatically searching for predetermined file extensions associated with streaming video files.” See Paper No. 20051123, ¶5. Without admitting the same, the examiner’s assertions are contradictory, which precludes a finding of inherency. Moreover, what Wesinger may or may not teach is irrelevant; the thing must be inherent to Compton, which clearly it is not.

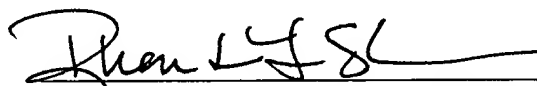
Furthermore, there is no suggestion or motivation to modify Compton in view of Hatori. First, Hatori has nothing to do with searching for streaming video files, much less searching a plurality of web sites for streaming video files. He merely searches on a hard disk drive. Column 4, lines 7-9. Second, given that a keyword search is not inherent to Compton, there is no reason to combine teachings with Hatori. Third, Compton’s directory naming scheme uses a two-character mnemonic to categorize information. Thus, under Compton’s naming scheme, which is used for all associated information, the associated files would all share the same two character mnemonic. Column 4, lines 43-65. In contrast, Hatori’s focus is on retrieving to satisfying a plurality of retrieval conditions. Column 2, lines 49-57. Therefore retrieved data may be grouped into different display areas. Based on Compton’s specific naming scheme, Compton teaches away from Hatori—Compton clusters only associated information such as image extensions and story files for a particular associated video segment. Moreover, Compton only provides for one category designation in his naming scheme so the video segment does not belong to two different categories. Thus, there is no suggestion or motivation in the cited references to combine their teachings.

Because the references do not teach all of the limitations of amended claim 1 and because there is no suggestion or motivation to combine the teachings of the references, claim 1 and claims dependent thereon are patentable over the cited art. Under a similar analysis, independent claims 11, 20, and 27, and their respective dependent claims are also patentable over the cited art.

In view of the amendment and remarks herein, reconsideration of each of the rejections is requested. As the application is in condition for allowance, the examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested. The commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment to the deposit account 20-1504 (ITL.0409US).

Respectfully submitted,

Date: March 2, 2006



Rhonda L. Sheldon, Reg. No. 50,457  
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.  
8554 Katy Freeway, Suite 100  
Houston, TX 77024  
713/468-8880 [Phone]  
713/468-8883 [Fax]

Attorneys For Intel Corporation

Customer No.: 21906